

Mission News.

A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS; WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.

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General Notes.

Dr. and Mrs. Taylor are expected in the late fall.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanford arrived on the "Manchuria" the last of August. We give them a cordial welcome back to their work in Japan.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pedley and party reached Vancouver on the evening of June seventeen after a quiet trip. Their address will be Auburndale, Mass.

* * * * *

Mrs. S. S. White and children sailed on the "China" early in July. Her address in the States will be 325 West 10th St. Columbus, Ohio.

* * * * *

Miss Daughaday sailed for America the last of August. Her address in the States during her furlough will be 629 Third Avenue, North Troy, New York.

Miss Charlotte DeForest has spent the summer with her sister in China. Miss Barrows sailed from Kobe July eleventh. For the present she expects to be with her sister and her address will be Maquoketa, Iowa.

* * * * *

It is expected that Miss Julia Hocking, under appointment for work in the Woman's Bible School in Kobe, will sail on the "Korea" from San Francisco on the twenty-fourth. She will land at Yokohama and enter Mr. Matsuda's language school in Tokyo.

* * * * *

In June three of the Mission Children finished their college work. Louise Hyde DeForest at Smith, Stanley Danforth Allchin and George Emerson Cary at Amherst. Mr. Allchin is to teach a year in Concord, Mass., and Mr. Cary has a Fellowship at the South End House in Boston. Elizabeth Pettee has accepted a teacher's position in the High School in Nutley, N. J. for the coming year.

* * * * *

Mr. Grover has received conditional appointment to Japan, the appointment being made in this way because some of his preliminary papers had not yet been filled out and received by the Board. He has also received a scholarship from Chicago University where he will spend his year of furlough in further study. He is expected back in Japan a year from this month. In the meantime Rev. Mr. Crecelius, of the United Brethren Mission, will take part of Mr. Grover's work in Dōshisha.

At the annual mission meeting in Ari-ma last spring the Standing Committee of the Kumi-ai Churches asked that a missionary might be sent to Korea to aid in the work there. Dr. Davis of Kyoto placed himself at the disposal of the Standing Committee and they unanimously and enthusiastically asked him to visit Korea. With Mrs. Davis he expects to leave Japan about the twentieth of this month. They will be gone about six weeks, most of the time being spent in Seoul, where there is a Kumi-ai Church under the care of Mr. Kemotsu, and in Ping Yang, where Mr. Yamada has just gone.

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Allchin were pleasantly surprised during the morning of June 29th by representatives of the Mission, who, in spite of rain and wind, marched into the garden singing a song composed for the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding day. The company brought with them a bountiful lunch which was soon spread in the dining-room, the feast being presided over by our genial pastor, Dr. Pettee, who also read letters, telegrams, and poems sent for the occasion. Dr. Learned, on behalf of the Mission, presented a silver vase filled with over fifty half *yen* pieces as a slight token of the regard in which Mr. and Mrs. Allchin are held. Later in the afternoon the Osaka Recreation Club met in the same place to offer congratulations on the happy event.

* * * *

The members of the Deputation to China, Drs. Barton and Moore, arrived in Kobe, July 10th. After a few hours for inspection of new buildings and consultations they pressed on to Kyoto meeting the members of that station at supper that evening and the Japanese friends the following morning. Altho urged to remain they felt that they must reach Tokyo not later than Saturday evening. The best laid plans of Deputations, even, must of necessity give way to washouts

on the road and Saturday evening found them not in Tokyo but,—quietly sitting on the floor of a Japanese hotel in Shidzuoka and eating their supper with chop-sticks. After a delay of twenty-four hours they were taken out to sea and around to Numadzu by steamer.

Both gentlemen found themselves very tired after the long months of strenuous work in China and were glad of a few days of quiet in Nikko whither they went to prepare their reports and to bring up over-due correspondence. They left Tsuruga, July 27th for Vladivostok expecting to cross Siberia by train.

* * * *

A year ago the Kindergarten Union of Japan was organised in Karuizawa with the object of bringing those engaged in Kindergarten work in Japan into closer touch with each other and with the Kindergarten movement in America. An excellent annual report has just been issued giving a brief account of the nineteen Kindergartens connected with the Union, and fifteen beautiful collotype pictures showing the Kindergartens and their work. Copies may be had for twenty-five cents by addressing Miss Howe, 22 Nakayamate-dori, 6 Chome, Kobe, Japan, and enclosing the amount in stamps.

Dōshisha Theological School.

The graduating exercises of the school were held on the fifth of last July in the presence of an audience that filled the chapel. President Harada addressed the graduating class, composed of five men, and Rev. Kakichi Tsunashima gave the address of the day.

At the close of the exercises President Harada gave announcement of a few changes that had been decided upon in the work of the school.

Hereafter the full course of study will cover five years, the first two of which will be in the nature of preparatory work and the last three will be more strictly theological study.

Also the school year will open in April, at the same time that the other departments of Dōshisha open, instead of opening in October as in the past. As one result of this change there will be no graduating class from the Theological School next spring.

Furthermore it is hoped that the work of the Theological School and the present Semmon Gakko may be partially co-ordinated so that the theological students may have the advantage of some of the English, psychological, and philosophical work given in the latter school.

The Kobe Womans' Evangelistic School.

The year 1906-7 has been an unusual one in the history of the Kobe Womans' Evangelistic School, a year of partings, of changes, of plans and hopes for the future.

Within this year Miss Dudley, in whose heart and brain the school had its inception more than a score of years ago, has been called Home but she still lives in the lives of many women whom she has inspired with a desire to lead others to Christ and her influence will go down in an ever-widening stream thru the history of the church in Japan.

Miss Barrows, who worked hand in hand with her from the early days, completed thirty-one years of service and on June 13th sailed for home to take a well earned furlough. It was delightful to see the warm appreciation of her life and services which were called out at the time of her departure. It seemed during the protracted period of farewell meetings as if there would not be enough left of her to depart, but the same quiet graciousness that has seen her thru these thirty years made even the farewell meetings happy occasions.

We have also said farewell to our thirteenth graduating class consisting of four women all of whom have entered upon their work well-equipped, each one

having had considerable experience in the work as well as the training in the school.

These four bring the number of our graduates up to sixty-nine, sixty-four of whom are living, and forty-four have been in the direct work this year. Besides these there are quite a number of former pupils who are not graduates who are doing earnest Christian work, many of them as pastors' wives.

The demand for workers was never greater than it is now and it seems as if the few who have gone out were absorbed in the work and there were just as many who were asking for helpers. The women who go out hold places of respect in the churches and communities to which they go and there is a disposition on the part of those who employ them to pay them good salaries, so there is abundant opportunity for women of consecration, of innate ability, and a fair education to enter upon a life of great influence and happy usefulness.

There was an element of sadness and also an element of hope and gladness in the thought that this was to be the last graduating in the dear old building on the back street which has housed the school for twenty years. The building has been sold to the Kobe Church who will rebuild it on land in the rear of their Church for Sabbath School and parish work so it will still continue to be used for the purpose for which the money was given, as a Bible School. Already the disorder and desolation caused by demolished buildings and felled trees on our home lot tells the tale of our hopes for better quarters within the present year.

As we have said farewell to former teachers our thoughts are reaching forward in welcome to the new ones who are soon to be with us. Mrs. Stanford, who with Mr. Stanford arrived in Yokohama, Aug. 26th, is to be with us and Miss Julia Hocking is expected to sail from San Francisco on September twenty-fourth. We look forward to sharing the work with her after she has devoted

three or four years to language study and evangelistic work.

MISS COZAD.

On the "Outlook."

It was my privilege as a member of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee to spend the month of June in the "Central Provinces." Eight years residence in these regions twenty years ago, first at Okayama and later at Tottori, made those mountains and valleys familiar ground.

There was a large number of well-remembered faces. There were not a few warm friends. There were several former pupils. Mr. Bennett took me to each place in the Tottori field, Mr. White to each in that of Tsuyama, and Dr. Pettee to all but three of the ten places visited in the Okayama region. The first part of the trip was with Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock to assist them on their tour of observation. The Tottori ladies also accompanied us as far as their home. Everywhere the welcome was cordial. Thirty addresses, five interpretations, with the usual receptions, interviews, and visiting filled the time full. The whole month was one of unprecedented interest and joy.

Impressions received of the regions visited were distinct and varied—

Tottori field is *calling*. Despite the years of missionary effort put in there, comparatively little impression has been made on the section itself. Many Christians, many Christian workers have been made and turned out into the wide field and the impression, tho slight comparatively speaking, is absolutely not inconsiderable. No other Protestant mission is there. The Japan Missionary Society is not there. There is only one self-supporting church and that is weak, pastorless, and not aggressive. The *call* of the field is urgent.

Tsuyama field is *white to the harvest*. The people are responsive to the preach-

ing of the truth and to a considerable degree may be said to be seeking. Special evangelistic meetings were in progress at Kuse and in Tsuyama. So ready are the people, that in connection with the one service in the church three persons declared their decision to enter the way.

In the Okayama region the *Gospel is planted*. In Okayama city, as in few other places in Japan, local and native influences and agencies are at work on the great problem of leavening Society. Recent and striking amongst these is the Oriental Evangelizing Society (Tōyō Dendō Kwai) whose members, chiefly laymen and laywomen, are giving themselves, Bible in hand, to personal effort for individuals.

And such a hill town as Takahashi [7,000 (?)] has its church, its Christian Kindergarten, its Christian Girls' School just planning for enlargement with a grant-in-aid of *yen* 4,500 for equipment from the Prefectural Exchequer. The Middle School also has for its principal a man of earnest, Christian faith.

This Okayama region is by no means evangelized. But to a considerable extent the Gospel may be said to have taken root.

GEORGE M. ROWLAND.

The Y.M.C.A. Conference.

The 1907 Conference of Y.M.C.A. English teachers held in Subashiri Aug. 22-27 will always be remembered as one of unusual spiritual power and practical helpfulness.

The committee was fortunate in the choice of location, even tho the conference was timed so as to exactly co-incide with the five days of continuous rain which resulted in one of the most disastrous floods of recent years. In spite of the inconvenience, however, more than forty men came together, and the fellowship was all the closer because of the freedom from outside distraction.

The purpose of the conference was two fold:—to provide better equipment to the new English teachers for their two kinds of work,—educational and religious. In pursuance of this plan the first three days took the form of an educational institute, and in this department the contributions of Prof. Sweet of Tokyo and Prof. Cady of Kyoto were of the highest order. But it is of the religious section only that I am able to make any report. Beginning with Sunday came the spiritual feast. Each of the ensuing three day's sessions was opened with a Bible hour conducted by the secretaries in turn, followed by symposiums on topics connected with the direct religious work of the teachers. Three such symposiums, of two hours each, were held on the general topics of "Bible Class Work for Students", "Methods and Aims in Personal Work," and "Getting Close to Students." Each of these main topics was subdivided and the special topics presented briefly by one of the students, followed by crisp, practical discussion. These discussions formed the cream of the conference, and the information elicited regarding conditions under which work must be done, and methods that had been successfully employed in meeting these conditions, was of a nature to prove extremely valuable not only for these teachers of English but for all other Christian workers who had the privilege of attending these meetings. Among other special features of the conference was a vital sermon on "The Supernatural Christ" by Dr. Davis on Sunday morning, a fellowship meeting on "The Moral and Social Atmosphere of Japan" also led by Dr. Davis, a strong address, on the "Resurrection of Jesus Christ" by Mr. Hamilton of the Canadian Episcopal Mission, and an address by Mr. Yamamoto, General Secretary of the Tokyo Association, in which he spoke of the impulses and considerations that had led him to accept the Christian faith.

It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the student good fellowship that marked the conference, but it was delightful. It

is sufficient to say that on one afternoon there was rendered one of the good, old-fashioned, impromptu college student programs of "stunts," and the reader can imagine that it was no tame affair. Again, a successful climb of Fuji at the close of the conference, under the best of conditions, by thirteen of the members was not one of the least memorable features of the occasion.

But the great outstanding impression of the conference is of the exceeding spiritual value received. Fuji San disclosed her sublimest grandeur to us only once during the sessions but we were never able to lose the consciousness that we were constantly overshadowed by her mighty presence. In the same way, tho there were moments of special revealing, we never could forget for an hour that we were in the immediate presence of the great personal Power that rules the universe.

It was an inspiration for us who were there. I could but wish that every young missionary of every Board in Japan might sometime, early in his career here, have just such a training and just such a spiritual uplift as is given each summer to these college students who come out to teach English in Japanese Middle Schools, impelled chiefly by the love of Christ and the desire to do his work.

C. B. OLDS.

Summer in Karuizawa.

The usual large number of missionaries and foreigners, totaling well up toward a thousand, from Japan, Korea, and China, gathered in Karuizawa for the six or eight weeks of extremely hot weather during July and August. The time was filled with conventions and special meetings so that hardly a day passed without a meeting of some kind, morning, afternoon, and evening in the large auditorium which was built last year.

Special mention should be made of the meetings for the deepening of spiritual life which began on the evening of the third of August and continued thru the evening of the eleventh. These meetings were held on the order of those conducted at Keswick, England. They were held under the direction of Rev. George Litchfield and Rev. Gregory Mantle, the latter of whom came from England for this special purpose. The meetings were well attended and were very helpful. Christ Church was crowded at the morning Bible Readings and the much larger Auditorium was well filled at the evening prayer-meetings. Similar meetings were later held at Gotemba and Arima, places where foreigners also gather during the summer.

Out-door recreations received their full share of attention. The tennis-courts were crowded on all pleasant days, and picnic parties were organised to visit various points of interest near by.

The value to the missionaries of these six or eight weeks of fellowship together can hardly be overestimated. Fully half of them live in inland towns and cities, oftentimes being the only foreigners residing in these places, seeing no other foreigners for weeks and months at a time. The few weeks of the summer is their time for fellowship with other missionaries and the gaining of strength and inspiration for another year's work.

Kuling Jottings.

1. THE TRIP TO KULING.

The first stage by ocean steamer to Shanghai being over, the second took me four hundred and sixty miles up the Yangtsze in the Chinese first-class of a Japanese river-steamer. (It is interesting to note that only one line besides the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha allows Europeans to take Chinese passage.) We touched at many places of interest in those two days and a half: Chenkiang, where the Grand Canal connects the

Yangtsze with Peking; Nanking, where old and new met as the gray walls of hundreds of years' standing looked down upon the workmen on the railroad to be finished next year from Shanghai; Wuhu, a large open port fifth in revenue amongst the ports in China; Nanking, scene of the recent assassination of Governor En Min, and location of one of the training schools for the missionaries of the China Inland Mission; and Kiukiang, the open port whence a fifteen mile ride by chair takes one across the plain and up three thousand feet and more to

2. KULING ITSELF, the breathing place of the Central China missionaries. More properly I should say "Kuling Estate", as it is called, for this large settlement of nine hundred and ninety-nine foreigners (according to the census taken August 3rd) dwelling in stone bungalows scattered for two or three miles over the almost treeless slopes of this once sacred mountain, this large settlement is in its official status merely so much land rented on a long lease to foreigners, and is not even a concession, an anomaly even in this land of anomalies foreign relationships. As for the temperature, Kuling, lying between the twenty-ninth and thirtieth degrees of latitude is, I think, somewhat warmer than Karuizawa, in spite of a higher altitude. The prevailing pith hat and colored glasses, and the existence of the Kuling Anglo-American School for foreign children, open from April to Christmas, testify to the sub-tropical climate of the country from which Kuling draws its patrons.

3. KULING ACTIVITIES.

Kuling will stand a close second to its Japanese counterpart, Karuizawa, in the variety of its summer life. Tramps, picnics, teas, conferences, concerts, and a Tennis tournament are common to both; but Kuling has also its "Kuling Day", the annual children's athletic sports at the school; and a day of competitive aquatic sports at the "Duck Pond", formed by damming up the brook which is the children's principal play-ground.

As for meetings, a Keswick Deputation consisting of Mr. Walter Sloan, Assistant Home Director of the China Inland Mission, and Rev. Mr. Webster of All Souls' Church, West End, London, held a six days' convention that was a great spiritual uplift to many; a Woman's Conference sat for three sessions on Medical, Evangelistic, and Rescue Work for Women; the Kuling Medical Mission for the Chinese held office hours mornings and evangelistic meetings evenings, in addition to which there were the regular weekly Chinese services,—a men's meeting, a woman's meeting, and a general preaching service, in the Kuling Union Church. There is but one church in Kuling; the union form of service is occasionally varied by a liturgical one. It is a privilege and a stimulus to come in contact thru the Sunday sermons with men who are helping to mold the future of China. American Board missionaries there are none, this not being an American Board belt, but the Yale mission, allied to the American Board, is present almost in toto.

But among Kuling activities one of the most interesting,—perhaps even epoch-making,—institutions is the Language School for the study of Chinese, into which the Y. M. C. A. secretaries have banded themselves for four months. Each man brings a teacher from the locality whose language he is studying and most of his school time is spent with his teacher alone in his study at the school. In class exercises, however, he takes his teacher with him to add, in an undertone, the necessary "local color" to the general information imparted. Thus five dialects are being successfully taught. There are two class exercises a day, the one in the morning, given to the study of the writing and use of the character, being conducted by the head of the school, Mr. D. Willard Lyon, Associate General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for China; the afternoon class runs thru a weekly program of conversation, Chinese etiquette, Chinese geography, and a lecture by some outsider. Such of these lectures

as have been thrown open to the public have been the only general lectures of the season, of such interest as Mr. Harlan P. Beach, Professor of Missions, at Yale, on "The Missionary's Attitude toward the Native Religions", and Rev. Arnold Foster, an L. M. S. veteran from Hankow, on "The Missionary's Attitude toward the Chinese".

CHARLOTTE DEFORREST.

Flood and Fire.

During the last week of August Japan was visited by a disastrous typhoon which caused extraordinary floods. Rivulets became raging torrents and rivers became broad lakes.

In the mountainous sections north and west of Tokyo mountain-slides were innumerable. The hill which did not show at least one slide was hardly larger than a good-sized mole-hill. In many places houses and people were buried under these slides and great sections of railroad were submerged, buried under debris, or completely washed away.

I personally walked over a part of the most damaged district between Otsuki and Yensan, a district lying north-west from Tōkyō. All the railroad bridges were gone, often the stone piers and heavy iron work could still be seen, more or less buried, in what had once been the center of a small stream while the river had changed its bed, going both sides of the bridge, burying the fields under rocks and boulders, entirely sweeping away the railroad embankment.

The iron frame work of one bridge, at least twenty feet in height by a hundred feet in length had been lifted bodily and carried two or three hundred feet down stream and placed, still upright, on a stretch of gravel and rocks.

At Hatsukari I walked over a slide under which forty houses and twenty-five (one man said twenty-seven) people were buried and in two or three other places I walked over slides under which

from one to a dozen houses and from one to eight people were buried.

Acres upon acres and even miles of rice and mulberry fields had been swept away; other fields had been buried from one to twenty feet under sand, gravel, and boulders; while at Yenzan we could look over the plain and see miles of country buried under three converging rivers until it seemed one vast lake.

The one thing which surprised me most in the midst of all this destruction was that the people were going about their usual employments as if nothing had happened. In houses adjoining those that had been buried, or in houses which had themselves been badly damaged, the women were sitting at the looms unconcernedly weaving. And this within a day or two after the disaster.

When the typhoon was at its height, fire broke out in the large city of Hakodate. With such a gale blowing it was impossible to get the fire under control and in a few hours four-fifths of the city was in ashes and forty to fifty thousand people homeless. Four of the five Christian churches in the city were destroyed, only a small episcopal chapel being saved.

Such storm, flood, and fire are entirely without precedent. The destruction of property has been enormous and the loss of life runs well into the hundreds but the railroads are being rapidly rebuilt, the city will speedily rise from its ashes, and the people are quietly proceeding with their usual occupations. The manner in which the people have met and are meeting these disasters shows the true metal of which they are made.

M. D. DUNNING.

Items of Interest from Dr. DeForest.

(Dr. and Mrs. DeForest left Japan last February for their furlough in the States, going by way of China and the Suez Canal. Dr. DeForest sent from

London an account of their trip to that city and afterwards an account of a day spent with General Kuroki in a visit to Cambridge, Mass. These accounts arrived too late for the June issue of Mission News and were crowded out of the July issue by the Annual Report. The parts which are still of interest are given below. ED. MISSION NEWS).

(THE LONDON LETTER).

.....Our two weeks in China, where we were for the most part the guests of the Y.M.C.A. people, and where we did the three cities Shanghai, Nanking, and Soochow, were a revelation to us of the large educational and medical work of various missions, of the wide unrest in China, and of the dislike of Japan in China by both merchants and missionaries.

.....From Hongkong to Singapore and India and Egypt the power and blessing of English influence were wonderfully marked.

.....We had twelve days in France and Geneva at the foot of Mont Blanc. We enjoyed, more than words can tell, the castles and cathedrals, the hills and plains, and the most beautiful city of the world, of which Hugo and Zola have written so vividly. But we enjoyed yet more the people we met, Chas. Wagner, D'Aubigné, and our American Church pastor, Mr. Goodrich.

.....We crossed the channel, mostly on a level with the cushions while crossing, and have had two weeks of this biggest city in the world. Of course we have glanced at what took ages of strife and peace to make—Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. We have met such men as Drs. Morgan and Horton, and have heard them as well as the greatest preacher, —Campbell. All their churches are full and as many men as women appear, sometimes more. We have been at Exeter Hall and at the Council Meeting of the London Missionary Society and received a cordial introduction to the assemblies.

.....What impresses me in France is

the contest between a belated Church and a progressive government, and the Church is badly left. England seems to me to be a wonderfully Christian nation, but the priestly side of things is being overhauled by the prophetic side.

.....In all our trip our hearts have harked back to dear Japan often, and to the great work God is doing there. He is in France and England too, and we expect to find and enjoy his presence in our own native land soon.

With love to all missionaries and churches in Japan,

J. H. DeFOREST.

(WITH GENERAL KUROKI).

.....What impressions General Kuroki had of Yale I do not know, but after he had seen that superlatively splendid medical department of Harvard, visited the stadium that seats nearly forty thousand persons, viewed a thousand of the students at dinner in Memorial Hall, lunched in that spacious Harvard Union, rested a few moments in Alpha Delta Phi Hall, and afterwards heard, from the entire student body, Harvard's cheers each ending with an explosive "KUROKI!", I half suspected he might be secretly thinking that Harvard can go Yale one better, which of course would be a big heresy. (Dr. DeForest is a Yale graduate. Ed.)

In a ten minute conversation with General Kuroki I mentioned that the war correspondent, Palmer, had exceptionally praised the Sendai troops. He replied that he always felt easy when the Sendai soldiers were engaged with the enemy. When I expressed my satisfaction that he would sail from Seattle and not from San Francisco, he very innocently replied, "Yes, after that earthquake there wouldn't be much to see." And when I switched him onto my track by saying,—"I referred to that other earthquake—the expulsion of Japanese from the schools," he minimised the whole thing with a wave of his hand as tho' it were not worth mention-

ing. "O, that's a mere local affair."

There is some curiosity on the part of the people around here as to the motive of the General's journey. Some suspect that he is ordered to ascertain the real feelings of America towards the Japanese. If so, the spontaneous welcome he gets everywhere will be one pointer for him. The other one will be what he learns in the purely Japanese feasts with his fellow countrymen. And in my judgement these two pointers will not be very inharmonious.

The Generals I rode with were apparently the most interested, at least the most surprised, in the tame squirrels that whisked their huge tails across the lawns and that were on such friendly relations with young ladies who happened to have nuts and candy on tap. "Why! that's a squirrel! Why don't they shoot 'em! That's what we do in our country!"

Concerning Tri-Church Union.

Four representatives of the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren in Christ Missions were in attendance, upon invitation, at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Board's Japan Mission held at Arima, Japan, May 23-28, 1907.

The question of union was carefully considered, the project favored and a committee appointed by the American Board's Mission to unite with the delegates of the other Missions in preparing a letter to the Home Boards.

Herewith is appended

THE LETTER.

To the Foreign Missionary Societies of the Congregational, Methodist Protestant and United Brethren in Christ denominations in America, Fathers and Brethren,

We, your representatives engaged in missionary service in Japan, have watched with keenest interest the pro-

gress toward union already made by the churches which you and we represent. Appreciating the advantages of such a union in hastening the establishment of Christ's kingdom among men we have prayed heartily for its consummation.

Engaged as we are in foreign missionary service we experience in a special manner the disadvantages of separate organizations and work. These tend to prevent the most economical use of mission funds and forces. The apparent divisions and antagonisms of Christian sects are hard to explain to those among whom we labor. Real jealousies and interferences inevitably arise at times. Unessential differences are magnified and attention and effort are correspondingly withdrawn from the main work of Christian missions. The sympathy, inspiration and effectiveness that would result from a wider fellowship and a larger unity in

plan and organized effort far outweigh in our judgement the advantages arising from separate organizations.

We therefore desire to express an earnest hope that the contemplated union between the three bodies may be duly consummated in America and especially that it may be made possible to unite under one joint organization their missionary work in Japan.

Yours most respectfully,

CYRUS A. CLARK, Miyazaki.

JAMES H. PETTEE, Okayama.

U. G. MURPHY, Nagoya.

F. A. PEERY, Shizuoka.

MONROE CRECELIUS, Tokyo.

ALFRED T. HOWARD, Tokyo.

In behalf of the American Board, the Methodist Protestant and the United Brethren in Christ Missions in Japan.

Japan, June, 1907.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR KINDERGARTNERS.

No more students can be received until April 1908.

In view of the rapid growth and limited accommodations of the school those who intend to enter should make applications as long as possible before the opening of the year.

Students are required to bring letters from responsible persons certifying to (1) good health, (2) intellectual attainments, and (3) moral character.

For further particulars apply to

A. L. HOWE,

22 NAKAYAMATE-DORI 6 CHOME, KOBE.

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